BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

A FAMILY PAPER::::::::DEVOTED TO FARMING, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, AND NEWS OF THE WEEK.

VOLUME 1. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1839. NUMBER 27.

THE CULTIVATOR

published every SATURDAY MORNING, by a Society of Gentlemen, at No. 20 North Market Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, EDITOR.

TERMS.---$2,00, if paid in advance; $2,25, at the end six months; $2,50, if paid at the close of the year.

☞ Subscriptions received at Nos. 19 and 20 North Market street, at No. 7 Merchants' Row, and at the Office r No. 29 State Street, entrance in Congress Square.

No Subscriptions for less than six months.

☞ Communications for the Cultivator must be *post paid*.

Our friends will please forward their Advertisements to OTIS BREWER, PRINTER, er No. 29 State Street, entrance in Congress Square.

AGENTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

...ner Ellis, West Dedham.	Mansur & Reed, Lowell.
...Hooker, Sherburne.	James R. Blaisdell.
...iel Leland & Sons, do.	Charles F. Daniels, West Medway.
...iam A. Morse, Holliston.	Capt. Benj. Parker, Southboro'.
...D. Morse, Natick.	Horatio C. Merriam, Esq., Tewksbury.
...H. Hildreth, Westford.	Zadoc Rogers, Esq., Lowell.
...es Fuller, Franklin.	John Ballard, Athens, Ohio
...Shumway, Dover.	Chapin Allen, Jacksonville, Illinois.
...n F. White, Medway.	
...t Wales, Newton, Lower Falls.	
...eph W. Plimpton, Newton, Upper Falls.	

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

HAYING.

Before the haying season is over we may expect to see numerous directions in the papers as to the best mode of cutting and of curing the article, but nothing that we have seen is equal to the sun for curing hay.

Clover should be moved as little as may be, but it must be dried before it is carted.—We have known many book farmers to lose their clover and their confidence in new projects by attempting to cure it without the aid of the sun.

When the burthen is heavy it is good to spread it out in the forenoon and not rake it the first day if the weather looks well, but turn it bottom side up—green side up just at night. The leaves will not then rattle off and the dew will not injure the green side of the swarth When the weather is good this clover may be carted the second day and if we doubt of its keeping well we throw on a peck of salt to the ton, and we avoid stowing it away close when we have room to let it lie untrodden. This often saves us an hour's drying and sometimes we gain a day by it and avoid a shower.

To guard against rain hay should not be *rolled* up into cocks, but it should be pitched together by forksful—it will shed rain better.

Any farmer may make hay in good weather but it requires management to avoid the rain. When a shower approaches look at the main chance, get together the great body of the hay where it is thickest and let the scattering alone till the last.

If your team is in the field and you are partly loaded let the loader jump down from the cart and help the carter to pitch on enough to make a piked stack on the cart that will shed off the rain Then what is on will be secure and you have a dry place to go in under the cart till the shower is over!

How often have we seen a cart, half loaded, stand and with its wide spread load catch much of the shower that portions of it would run in streams through the cart—*and on the tenants beneath!*

MILDEW ON GRAPES.

A. J. Downing, a good authority, states, in the Horticultural Magazine, that foreign grapes, as the Sweetwater, Chasselas, &c. may be preserved from mildew, by securing an annual succession of new plants, which is effected with very little trouble, by laying a thrifty shoot of the old vine in June, of some five to eight feet in length, which takes root, and produces fruit for one or two seasons, not subject to mildew. The layer is separated the next season, and the old plant dug up and thrown away. It is a common remark, that the foreign grape will be free from mildew one or two seasons after it comes into bearing, but that it is afterwards subject to mildew. The cause has not been satisfactorily explained. The finest vine of a foreign grape which we ever saw, grew in the garden of the late Judge Scott, of Catskill. We saw it several successive years, when the fruit was at maturity, and it had no appearance of mildew. This exemption from mildew, the Judge ascribed to the circumstance of his having placed a large flat stone in the bottom of the hole before planting his vine—and which prevented the roots from penetrating the subsoil, the conjectural cause of the mildew. [Albany Cultivator.

SALT WATER FOR CLEANSING WOOL. It has been found that salt water is very efficacious in cleansing fine wool from the gummy or glutinous matter which adheres to it. About a pint of salt dissolved in a common wash tub of water is said to be sufficient.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

That the Agriculture of the United States does not, to use a commercial phrase, rank with that of the most favored nations, is perhaps generally admitted; that it might with proper care be made to do so, does not admit of controversy; and it may be well to inquire into some of the causes that lead to this state of things. With one of the most fertile countries, by nature, on the globe, we do not in the amount of products equal that of some countries much less favored, but which by superior skill in cultivation have attained a fertility unknown among us. As examples of this, we may name England, Belgium, and part of Germany; in which the average per acre of the crops is much greater than in the United States, if we except, perhaps, some few of the best cultivated districts.

In order to determine what *should be*, it is sometimes useful to ascertain what *actually is*. Estimates have been made at different times of the total of agricultural products in this country. Such estimates have no pretensions to exactness; they are only approximations to the precise quantity; still, as similar estimates are made in other countries, they may afford the means of comparison, as showing the proportion of production to the population. The year 1838 was, on the whole, a favorable one for the farmer, and the crops, undoubtedly, in the aggregate, exceeded those of any previous year. If we should estimate the wheat grown in the country at sixty millions of bushels; corn at one hundred millions; and oats at one hundred and fifty millions of bushels; we should not probably be far from the truth. Barley does not rank high in amount, as a cultivated crop, though the quantity produced is annually increasing. The wheat is principally grown in the country north of the Potomac and Ohio, and south of the great lakes. The corn is produced chiefly in the south, and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.—Oats are cultivated in all sections, unless the extreme south; and are everywhere the principal food of horses, while they are given to cattle, sheep and swine, to a considerable extent. The average crop of wheat, on the whole, cannot be estimated per acre, at more than eighteen bushels; corn, thirty five bushels; oats the same; and barley about twenty bushels. This rate will of course vary greatly in different sections. In the states north of the Ohio, the average of corn would perhaps equal or exceed fifty bushels to the acre, while in the states south of the Potomac, it has been estimated as low as fifteen bushels per acre. The difference in the other crops in the several sections of our country would be less; but still it is considerable.

That these average productions might be greatly increased, does not admit of a question; that the interests of agriculture demand that such should be the case, is equally clear. By attention to the selection of seeds, and the preparation of the soil, an addition of ten per cent to these averages might be readily made; experience shows that such is the fact; and multitudes of individual instances might be adduced to prove that such has already been done, by skilful and intelligent farmers.

The causes which, in our opinion, have tended more than any others to depress agriculture, and prevent its receiving the attention it demands, as well as to reduce the profits which should reward the laborer, are the following. First, a want of respect in the agricultural interest for their own profession. There is a feeling in certain portions of the community; principally those who have done nothing to increase the productive capital of the country themselves, and who may be termed the drones of the social compact, that personal labor is disgraceful, and that the cultivator of the soil is little better than a slave. Strange as it may seem, this feeling may be said to be promoted and perpetuated by the conduct of farmers themselves. There are too many men among us; men who have good farms, and who might employ their sons upon them, with the certainty that honorable competence would be the result; who prefer to see them become poor miserable retailers of tape and sugar candy, or second or third rate lawyers, men fit for nothing only to promote litigation, and sow the seeds of strife, and bring into contempt the high principles of right which the law is intended to embody, rather than honest, high-minded, intelligent cultivators of the soil. For this evil, and it is a serious one, the remedy is with the farmer. His sons should be well educated, but they should be taught to feel, what in fact is the case, that in the actual dignity and usefulness of their profession, the farmer has few equals and no superior.

The second cause of the depressed state of agriculture in the United States, is the inattention of farmers in selecting the best breeds of animals for their yards, and the best seeds for planting. In these two respects there is the greatest room for improvement; and the necessity of entering at once upon a course of reform, cannot be too earnestly pressed upon our cultivators. Experience has shown, that animals can be formed in the hands of the scientific breeder to meet the wants, or remedy the defects, of any existing race. Whether it be a beautiful form, weight of carcase, aptitude to fatten; or all these combined in cattle; or the same qualities, with or without wool, in sheep; Bakewell, Cully, Berry and Ellman, have shown that domestic animals in the hands of the farmer who understands the principles of breeding, are as clay in the hands of the potter, to be moulded and transformed at will. The records of Smithfield market, the most decisive evidence that can be produced, prove that the average weight of cattle and sheep has increased one-third within less than half a century. Not less beneficial have been the results which have ensued from attention to improved or new varieties of seeds. The most valuable kinds of wheat, barley, oats and other grain in Europe, and of maize or corn in this, have been the result of careful selection, and long continued cultivation. Col. Le Conteur, of the Isle of Jersey, who has paid more attention to wheat, and instituted a greater number of experiments in regard to the plant, than any other man living, having devoted about twenty years, and ample means, to the pursuit, states 'that the only chances of having pure sorts, was to raise them from single grains, or single ears, and that the improvements he had made in this way had amply rewarded his labor, as the produce of his crops was increased from an average of about twenty-three to twenty-five bushels an acre to about thirty-four; and since he had raised wheat from single ears, or carefully selected sorts, he has increased his crops to between forty and fifty bushels an acre.' Many of the best known kinds of wheat, barley and oats, now grown in Europe, and some of them have been successfully introduced into this country, have been produced from single ears, or heads of grain, selected by observing men for some valuable qualities they appeared to possess. Such was the origin of the White Kent and Whittingham wheat; the Chevalier, Annat and Stains barley; and the Potatoe, Hopetown and Dun Oat. In this country, we need only to refer to the justly celebrated Baden corn, which by persevering selection has been brought to produce from four to ten ears on a stalk, and where the climate and the soil are suitable, as in the western states, has added at least 50 per cent to the productiveness of the corn crop. This is a field of improvement in which every farmer may be a laborer, and with the happiest results. To improve his seeds requires no extra capital; a little care and attention to the qualities of his growing and ripened crops, is all that is requisite; and whether he avails himself of the opportunity for improvement or not, no good farmer can avoid having the feasibility of so doing repeatedly forced upon him, by the difference in size and productiveness of the several plants.

Another and third cause of the low state of agriculture, is a too general want of knowledge among farmers, of the scientific principles which govern agriculture. That every farmer should be a thorough chemist, and be able to explain all the laws that govern matter, and in doing so, trace to their source the elements of vegetable and animal nutrition, is not what is to be expected; and so with the kindred sciences of botany and entomology. Still he should be able, and with very little attention may be able to go through a sufficiently accurate analysis of soils, and be familiar with many of the minute, as well as important changes, that matter undergoes in the transformation from inert atoms to organized life. Constantly among plants, and compelled to be familiar with insects, some of both of which he numbers among his worst enemies, he is in part a botanist and entomologist by necessity; and were his observations properly directed, there is nothing to hinder, but much to render farmers the most successful discoverers in these sciences. Works which would give a proper course to his inquiries, may be found at almost every bookstore; and it is not too much to hope, that volumes will be found in every common school and district library which will awaken inquiry, and direct observers, in the successful pursuit of these and other sciences. We think that blame may be attributed, in a greater or less degree, to most of the agricultural publications and periodicals of the day, in not devoting more of their pages to the discussion and elucidation of these topics. It may perhaps be said, that but little is yet known with certainty on these subjects; that chemical analysis, vegetable physiology, and the development of the laws that govern the nutrition of plants and animals, are all as yet in their infancy; still it cannot but be useful to have what is known spread before the public mind, and if much that is supposed to be certain, should hereafter prove merely theoretical, useful observations will be prompted, and truth eventually established. Agriculture is strictly a science, and should be considered as such. The principles that govern and control matter, are many of them already understood, and no one has any pretensions to the title of a thorough farmer, who is not able to apply such as are known to his course of practice in the field. We have many men who express surprise at the well known fact, that the most skilful and successful farmers we have in this country, are men who have been bred to other pursuits, and never had the management of a farm till they purchased for themselves, and assumed the farmer at once. We think there is nothing surprising in this result.—These men brought to the business of agriculture, that fund of knowledge they had already acquired, and which, unfettered by previous long established modes and habits, they were at liberty to apply directly to their new pursuit. They had no long cherished prejudices in favor of unscientific methods of farming to shake off; methods which too many farmers venerate, simply because they were followed by their fathers; and hence they were prepared to adopt the best courses, and follow the paths that scientific research have demonstrated to lead to success.

Another, and we are inclined to think more active cause in retarding the progress of agriculture in this country than any we have hitherto mentioned, is to be found in the too great diffusion of agricultural capital and labor; or in other words we cultivate too much land, to have what we pretend to do, well done. The desire of great farms, is a distinguishing trait of the American farmer. As fast as he acquires capital, he spends it in purchasing more land. When there is no longer any adjoining him to be purchased, he goes to the wide west, and expends his hundreds or thousands in buying prairie sections or 'corner lots' in some of the multitude of cities there are promised in that broad region; he may be making money by this process; he may be acquiring wealth for his children to differ about; but nine times out of ten his system of agriculture is barbarous, his method of living scandalous, and his farm is the very reverse of neatness and order. We cannot expect that a man will spend his capital in beautifying and putting his farm in order in planting, and draining, and repairing, when such expenditures will not repay him more than seven per cent, when by purchasing more, or new lands, there is a probability that 30 or 50 may be realized. It required too great an effort of self denial to see our neighbors enlarging their domains to the size of a German principality, while we are expected to be content with some two or four hundred acres. We have as a body of farmers yet to learn that the products of a small farm in proportion to the capital invested are usually greater than on large farms. We have yet to acquire a taste for small, neat, well finished and well furnished houses, in preference to the enormous 'shingle palaces' which we take such a delight in erecting; and when shall we learn that a few acres, well fenced, kept clean of foul weeds, and growing richer and more productive yearly, is better than many acres, with the fences rotted or thrown down, the fields and the crops choked with pernicious weeds, and the soil, from the wretched course of cultivation, annually deteriorating in value and productiveness. It is a very poor plan in farmers to wear out and impoverish what land they have, because they can buy more; better raise a few acres to the height of fertility, place it in perfect order, and then, if there is any surplus capital, after attending to the moral and intellectual wants of the family, it may be expended in more lands to be gradually brought to the same state.

DUTCH BUTTER.

Large quantities of butter are annually imported into England from Holland, and some from the same country has occasionally found its way into this. It is justly celebrated for its superior quality, and its power of resisting decomposition, or its not being liable to become rancid. In the Holland dairies, every thing is conducted with a system and neatness, from the feeding of the cows to the completion of the butter, worthy of all imitation and praise. That there is any thing in the climate or pastures of Holland that renders their dairy products superior to those of the rest of Europe, or to ours, is not to be supposed; the difference is clearly in the manipulation, and were our butter and cheese in general, made with as much care and skill as in Holland, we might successfully compete with the Dutch in the West Indies and other markets, to which our butter will now barely pay the cost of transportation.—According to the report of Mr. Mitchell, made to the Highland Society of Scotland, the process in the *Dutch* dairies is substantially as follows:—The milk, when taken from the cow, is poured into large earthen pitchers and placed in a vat of cold water, which quickly reduces the temperature. It is then placed on shelves until the cream separates, when it is taken off and placed in vessels for churning. In these it is first allowed to become a little soured, and then the churn is half filled with the cream. In the best dairies, churning is performed daily; the system being so arranged, that a supply is constantly in readiness. In winter, a little boiled warm water is added to the cream to give the proper temperature previous to churning; and in very warm weather it is sometimes submitted to the cold bath to reduce the heat.—The butter, when taken from the churn, is put in a shallow vessel and carefully washed with pure cold water, and then worked with a slight sprinkling of fine salt, whether intended for rolls or for barreling. The butter is considered best, when the cows have been at grass about three weeks; it is then delicious—is made into fanciful forms of animals, pyramids, &c., and stuck over with fragant flowers, and sells as high as sixty or seventy cents per pound. When intended for packing, the butter is worked up once or twice or thrice a day, with soft, fine salt, for three days, in a shallow tub; there being about two pounds of this salt used for fourteen pounds of butter. After this thorough preparatory working, the butter is then hard packed in thin layers into cakes made perfectly sweet and clean. The wood preferred is oak, smoothed carefully inside. Three or four days before they are used, the casks are filled with sour whey, and this stands until they are emptied and cleansed for the packing of the butter. It is clear, from this description, that independent of the perfect neatness observed in every part of the process, the excellence of the Dutch butter, and the ease with which it is kept in its original sweetness when packed, is owing to the manner in which it is freed from the least particle of buttermilk, by the first washing and the subsequent repeated workings, as well as to the perfect incorporation of the salt by the same process. There are many of our American dairies that produce superior butter; but as a whole, that offered in our markets is a miserable article, destitute of that rich flavor belonging to good butter, and owing to the great amount of buttermilk left in it, utterly unfit for keeping. We believe a reform in these respects, would add materially to the profit of all those who should attempt it, as well as add greatly to the comfort of the great mass of purchasers and consumers. [Gen. Farmer.

USING SINGLE OXEN.

Many farmers are not aware of the many uses to which a single ox may be put. If they happen to lose one of the yoke, they too generally let the other remain idle until they can find a mate for him, or sell him to the butcher. But why not keep him to work?—In a single yoke they may be soon taught to lead a team and perform all the operations which a single horse can.

A worthy old relative of ours—God bless him—once tried this experiment with complete success. Having lost one of his steers by accident, he concluded to train the other to work alone. Accordingly he was put into the single harness—before other oxen—or in the fills of a single wagon. In the horse cart he was first rate, and he soon became familiar with the saddle and bridle, and many a good ride have we had, in our *younker* days, *a la mode de Hottentot*, upon his back. He was no mean courser upon the turf, and if we had him now in his prime, we should not fear matching him with the best of the *scrub sweep stakes*, tho' backed and spurred by the veriest horse jockey that can be found from Kittery to Calais. [Maine Farmer.

VEGETATION. Nothing can be more singular than the unaccountable manner in which plants spring up on certain occasions. Thus after the great fire in London in 1666, the whole surface of the devastated city was in a short time covered with a luxuriant crop of the *Sisymbrium irio*, in such profusion that it was calculated that the whole of the rest of Europe did not contain so many specimens of this plant. Again, wherever a salt spring breaks out at a distance from the sea, its vicinity immediately abounds with salt plants, although none grew there before. When lakes are drained a new kind of vegetation springs up.—Thus when the Danish Island of Zealand was drained, Vilny observed *Carex cyperiodes* springing up, although that species is naturally not a native of Denmark, but a native of the north of Germany. [British Farm. Mag.

TO DESTROY THE WHITE WEED, *which is now in full bloom in the pastures and fields in this vicinity:* Mow it down before the seed ripens, for several years, until the root dies. Unless this is done, the seed will be conveyed by the winds a considerable distance, and scattered over the adjoining fields. There are other modes of extirpating this weed, but it is believed that seasonable mowing, covered as are the fields in this vicinity, is the only practicable method. [Portsmouth N. H. Journal.

COOKERY.

Hard Gingerbread. 1 lb. flour, 1-4 lb. butter, 1-2 lb. sugar, 3 eggs and one ounce ginger. Mix thoroughly, roll thin, and bake on tin sheets.

Common Gingerbread. A cupful butter, one do. cream or milk in which dissolve a tea-spoonful of saleratus; 2 do. molasses, season to your taste with caraway seed or ginger, and flour sufficient to make a soft paste, roll rather thin and cut into small cakes.

Sugar Gingerbread. 6 cups of flour, one of butter, 2 of sugar, one of cream, small tea-spoonful saleratus season with rose water, nutmeg or caraway, roll about half an inch thick and bake on tin sheets.

Molasses Gingerbread. Six cups flour—one do. butter or lard—one and a half do. molasses—one milk (sour is best) two tea spoonfuls saleratus—two table spoonfuls ginger and a little salt.

Dough-nuts. Half pint cream, two eggs, one tea-cup of sugar, a little saleratus and a little salt, half a nutmeg and flour sufficient to make a stiff paste.

Another. One cup sweet milk—one cup sugar—tea spoonful of Saleratus—tea spoonful of cinnamon and little salt, and mix flour until the dough will not stick to the board.

Pastry. 2 1-2 lbs. flour—1-4 lb. lard rubbed in dry with the hands—the white of two eggs beat to a froth—mix with sweet milk or water and roll into the paste 1-4 lb. butter at three times rolling it, and drudge on a little flour each time.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1839.

☞ On our First Page: Haying.—State of Agriculture in the United States, a valuable article from the Genesee Farmer.—Dutch Butter, from the same; on the practice of washing butter before salting there are different opinions in this country. From our own experience we are well satisfied it ought to be well washed after churning. This is the most effectual mode of expelling the butermilk, the bane of all good butter.—Using Single Oxen, from the Maine Farmer. We give this a place not "on account of its applicability to our soil and climate," but to show what people "are up to" in Maine when the horse is lame.—Vegetation.—To Destroy the White Weed. We do not think this the best method where land can be well ploughed, but the weed should always be cut quite early. It is then worth something for fodder. If it is suffered to stand long its seeds will soon spread over the whole farm as they are mixed with the manures.—Cookery. We love dough-nuts and find there are two modes of making them.

On our Fourth Page: Woman's Faith, some beautiful lines from Louisville. Our lady patrons will know how to prize them.—Simple Remedies; we think some of these will prove quite as useful as patent panacea's and we charge nothing for inserting them.

STRAWBERRIES.

This fruit has now become a very important article in our great city market. Probably the production of it has increased 20 fold within the last twenty years, in this vicinity.

It is universally acknowledged to be a very wholesome fruit, and its production should be encouraged. The introduction and multiplication of delicious fruits will have a tendency to alter the habits of the rising generation and lead it to reject stimulating drinks, and to prefer luxuries of a more genteel and less injurious nature than those which were indulged in by our fathers.

It is said the Strawberry was named from the practice of covering the ground about them with *straw*, and we have no doubt from what we have seen it is an excellent mode of managing the plant. Straw—sea-weed—poor hay—almost anything of this sort, laid on plenteously, kills, or keeps down weeds—keeps the earth in a state of moisture by checking all evaporation—enriches the ground by protecting the nitre which gathers underneath—saves much labor of tillage by its tendency to render the earth light,—and finally it affords a clean bed for the berries and for the children *who pick them.*

The kind which is most extensively cultivated here is called the little wood Strawberry. This is preferred on account of its superior prolific qualities, and it keeps in bearing many weeks.

The Messrs. Hovey, No. 7 Merchants' Row, have shown us the largest fruit of this kind which we have ever seen. Some of them we judged were one and a half inches in length! We understand they have shown them at the Horticultural rooms for the last three years and will be able to supply, plants, another season, to other Horticulturists.

These berries of the Messrs. Hovey are said to be larger than the Keen-seedling or the Methven—which are known in the market. They represent their kind as hardy, constant bearers and of fine flavour. If they prove as productive as the little wood, what an acquisition they will be to the fruit garden! Just imagine a row of strawberry vines filled with fine fruit as large as the common Junitan pear! A peck of them might be gathered in about the same time that is required to gather as many pears.

We refer those who wish to know more about the cultivation of this Strawberry to the Messrs. Hovey.

A few weeks ago we had occasion to speak of the white weed that has spread so far in the vicinity of Boston, and we stated, in confirmation of our own opinion that Mr. John Kingsbury of Newton was satisfied there was no difficulty in eradicating this weed if we cultivate well and manure well. Mr. K. has called on us and expressed his displeasure that his name was thus used, and we promise never to put it again in print!

☞ Mr. Levi Parker, of Wilmington, showed us, in June, an apple-tree limb which has many blows on the wood of this year's growth. Apples on the old wood of the same limb were large as an ounce ball.

Small Criticisms. There is one word in our language which is made shorter by the addition of one whole syllable to it!

There is another word which is often made longer without adding any thing to it!

On dit.—*It is said* an old lady down east slept so long she could not determine, when she awoke, whether it was this week or next.

This makes us think of a warning to drinkers. An athletic man on the Kennebec river was so well pleased with his new orchard he determined to manufacture some cider of the first chop. While grinding his apples he would not allow his horse one drop of water, but gave him what grain he would eat as that gives strength—he damped his straw with the steam from a distillery and strained his cider through a hair sieve that had never been soaked in water. He put the liquor into an old brandy cask that had been stopped tight two years. He buried his barrel of cider under ground near his mow-field and never tapped it 'till hay time. On the first of July, being Friday, at 11 A. M. he stopped mowing and dug out his cider. After drinking a hearty draft he felt sleepy and thought to close his eyes for a few minutes before dinner. When he awoke he thought the sun had gone back a little for it appeared not quite so high as when he camped down (Friday). He took his scythe again and before he had mowed ten minutes he saw some of his neighbors passing by, dressed all in their Sunday clothes. At first the expected they were going to a funeral but he could not recollect that any town's people had recently died. He enquired of them where they were going, and why they were not haying? They told him they were going to church and meant to let *their* grass stand till the Sabbath was past!! He dropped his scythe—went home for his axe, and stove in his cider barrel before shaving himself for the afternoon service.

To our Medfield Subscribers. We learn through the Postmaster of Medfield that not one of our papers was received there on Saturday last. We cannot account for this miscarriage. Our printer declares that our package for that town was regularly left at the post-office in Boston. If any one has robbed the mail of about thirty newspapers on the way from this city to Medfield we advise him to dispose of them soon, for after they have been kept a few weeks they may decline in value.

We have made all due inquiry at the post-office in Boston and think they were sent out in the mail-bags.

To Correspondents. A communication from "A young farmer" of Newton, on feeding cattle is read, and shall have place next week under its appropriate head.

"Directions for Governing a Family of Children, *according to Solomon,*" are under examination. Would the writer take more *time and less ink,* he would leave us more room for variety in our variety page. Long communications should be written so plain that one page may be cyphered out in a little less than an hour, otherwise 14 pages make rather more than a fair day's work.

"An Old Farmer," will be attended to next week.

Freedom of the Press. A late traveller in France insists on it that there is perfect freedom of the press in that country—that is, no person is obliged to procure a license before publishing—and he says their press is under better regulation than ours or the English. For instance if a supposed slander is published, the publisher is obliged to admit into his own paper an answer to it free of expense.

Cult. and Occult. Some of our exchange papers in quoting from ours give credit to *Cult.*—some to *Cultivator*, &c. Now as there are a number of papers in the country of the name of Cultivator, these references are rendered Occult by using Cult. as a Christian or a surname.

☞ Mr. J. F. C. Hayes, one of the editors of the Whig and Ægis, published in Haverhill, N. H., wishes for information concerning his brother, Alexander H. Hayes, a printer, who left New Hampshire in 1823 for New York—since which time no direct intelligence has been received from him.

☞ The editor of the Olive Branch commences a new year; he promises that the contents of his paper shall be "chaste, moral, suitable for the reading of ladies, and fit to be introduced into religious families!"

Pretty good promise for a clergyman.

☞ The Journal of Commerce says there is a tough story going the rounds, of a boy being set afloat at sea in a barrel. He thinks it should be called tough if age acts on it as it does on the goose.

☞ A northern railroad convention is to assemble at Saratoga on the first of August—It is expected that all the northern counties of New York will be represented.

Ezra White is on trial in New York for the alleged murder of Peter Fitzpatrick.

Streets of Boston. State street—more noble than when it was King street—more wealthy than when George III. regulated its commerce—more cleanly than any street, in any city we have visited—is now to be carpeted with wooden blocks instead of round pebbles and broken flints.

We are much pleased with the enterprise and if the blocks which are now procured for the purpose shall prove too short we know that longer ones can be obtained that will resist any reasonable pressure.

Be it remembered, no Atlantic city has so clean a street as Boston State street.

British Queen Steamer. All hands are on the look out for the arrival of this vessel which is expected by noon on Sunday next—that completes fourteen days from the time of her expected sailing from London. Three hundred passengers were admitted and all the berths are ready engaged for her return passage to England.

Great fire in Eastport.—We stop the press to say that we have just received a slip from the office of the Eastport Sentinel, with the disagreeable intelligence that a fire broke out in that town about one o'clock on Saturday morning which consumed more than half the town. It was not subdued until seven o'clock. Most of the business men in town are burnt out, or sufferers. Several vessels at the wharf took fire. Two of them, the Martha and Abigail, which were aground, were totally lost. The principal business part of the town is a heap of ruins, and a number of dwelling houses were consumed. A hasty estimate of the property lost is put down at $240,000, of which $80,000 is supposed to be insured.

The fire commenced in a small building in Water St. No. 9, owned by Col. Leavitt, and occupied as a dwelling house and grocery by an Irish family. From this building, which was nearly consumed before any persons had assembled, the fire communicated to the store occupied by Hayden & Son, and made a clean sweep of every building on both sides of Water St. to the store of G. & L. Hobbs on the east side, and the office of D. T. Granger, Esq. on the west side, inclusive—extending also back, and burning a number of dwelling houses. [Kennebeck Journal.

Christian Liberality. It is pleasing to record such instances of Christian liberality, as we find related in the following paragraph from the Springfield Republican. It should be mentioned, that Mr. Peabody is pastor of the Unitarian Society in that place:

"We take pleasure in mentioning, as an instance of liberality and kindness, highly commendable, that the First Baptist Society in this town, have proposed to the society under the charge of Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, while their meeting-house is undergoing repairs, to meet in the Baptist house, together with the Baptist society, and that the two pastors preach and officiate, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. The kind offer is of course accepted, and Mr. Peabody's Society will meet there accordingly. Last Sunday, the Baptist society gave the use of their house, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. to Mr. Peabody's society, and the Choir of the house also very kindly performed the singing. There is, in this matter, a spirit shown which every Christian will admire."

Fourth of July Accidents.—About 10 o'clock, A. M. the steam engine on the Harlem rail road, ran off the track opposite Union Park, N. Y. city, and while the men were engaged in replacing it, the boiler burst, blowing the chief engineer, Mr. Spencer, to pieces, his legs being found in one place, arms in another; and his brother-in-law was also killed; five others were severely wounded.

The steamboat Samson, on her passage from Staten Island to New York city, was so loaded with passengers who were returning from the Sunday School celebration on that Island, that her upper deck gave way, when 2 miles from the Island, falling upon those underneath, and killing two persons, Joseph Chamber, and a Mrs. Johnson, an elderly Scotch lady. Several others, both male and female, were severely injured, among whom were a Mr. Clark, agent of the insurance companies, and his wife, whose lives are despaired of.

Another of the steamboats had her railing give way, by which a passenger was precipitated into the water, and drowned. [Conn. Paper.

Accidents in Palmer. We learn that on the 6th inst. a person at Blanchard's Mills, on the line of the Rail-road in Palmer, in shooting rats, shot into *a keg of Gunpowder*, which exploded and instantly killed the person who fired, and severely wounded five or six others. Some other damage was done.

On the afternoon of the 8th a dwelling house of James Gamwell, (representative to the General Court,) was struck by lightning, and his wife was instantly killed. She has left several children. One of them was stunned by the shock, but has since recovered. [Mass. Spy.

Dreadful Accident.—The Harrisburg, Pa. Chronicle of the 3d inst. states that two women were that morning killed, a few feet from the depot, by the morning train of cars from Philadelphia. The cars ran over the bodies of both, severing half of the head of the one from the body, besides most shockingly mangling her in other respects; and almost cutting in two, in several places, the body of the other.

A dandy fell into the fire the other day, and being unable to rise, his head was entirely consumed. Luckily there happened to be nothing in it. [Fitchburg Sentinel.

Job Dodge—*or the Stormy Day.* It was a half drizzling, half snowy day; just such a day as puts nervous people in a bad humor with themselves and every body else. Job Dodge sat brooding over the fire immediately after breakfast. His wife addressed him as follows. "Mr. Dodge, cant you mend that front door latch to-day?" "No," was the answer. "Well, can't you mend the handle of the water pail?" "No" "Well, can't you fix a handle to the mop?" "No."—"Well, can't you put up some pins for the clothes, in our chamber?" "No." "Well, can't you fix that north window, so that the rain and snow won't drive in?" "No—no, no!" answered the husband sharply. He then took his hat, and was on the point of leaving the house, when his wife, knowing that he was going to the tavern, where he would meet some of his wet day companions, asked him kindly to stop a moment. She then got her bonnet and cloak, and said to her husband, "You are going to the tavern; with your leave, I will go with you." The husband stared. "Yes," said the wife, "I may as well go as you; if you go and waste the day and tipple at the tavern, why shall I not do the same?" Job felt the reproof. He shut the door; hung up his hat; got the hammer and nails; did all his wife had requested, and sat down by his fire at night, a better and happier man. [Bellows Falls Gazette.

Violent Hail Storm. The Massachusetts Eagle says that a most destructive hail storm was experienced in that county a few days since. It passed over Lanesboro', the northern part of Pittsfield, the Northeastern part of Lenox, Washington, Becket and Otis, and how much farther it extended we do not know. Many of the hailstones are represented by those who witnessed the storm, as having been *six inches* in circumference. Great damage is done to the crops, Indian corn and oats being in many places cut down to the ground, and utterly ruined. In the West Becket Hotel, 450 panes of glass were destroyed—200 panes were broken in the hotel of Mr. Owen, in East Lee.—The storm was from one to two miles only in width.

Celebrations.—The fourth of July seems to have been more generally noticed this year than formerly.—The Newspapers bring in accounts from all directions, of celebrations in various ways, and all appear to have passed off with uncommon good feeling. We like the manner in which they do up these things in New Hampshire;—at Claremont, Sullivan County, and Papermill Village, Cheshire Co., the good people laid aside their party politics for the day, and both parties united on common ground to celebrate a Nation's birth day; a day which belongs to all who are American in their feelings—and it therefore appears to us more appropriate to celebrate it as a national jubilee than as an electioneering festival. [Fitchburgh Sent.

The following is an interesting extract of a letter from a Boston gentleman now in Rhode Island, to a friend in this city—and shows that the doctrine of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is rapidly gaining ground in the community:

"The Temperance cause is evidently gaining even in this state. A gentleman of much consideration, and in a highly respectable office in this state, told me, that in a meeting lately held by public men, one hundred and fifty in number, one of them, always habituated to take wine, had his placed by his side, but seeing no other person doing the same, ordered it to be taken away—and took water with the rest. [Mercantile Journal.

Police Court. *New Liquor Cases.* Six grocers and victuallers were arraigned yesterday, (Wednesday.)

Green Smith—two indictments—selling to Charles S. Averill and others.

Samuel Gage, for selling to Joseph K. Hayes.

James King, for selling to H. W. Haskell.

C. Newton and A. Parker—a firm—for selling to Joseph K. Hayes.

Benjamin Godsoe, for selling to A. J. Wright and Mark A. Jones.

William Crombie, for selling to Charles E. Sherman and Charles Weston.

The defendants severally pleaded not guilty, and their trials were postponed till August. [Post.

An Awful Providence. A man was suddenly killed sometime since at Ellisville, Vt. He was in one of the stores of the village, talking about moving his family to another house on that day, though the rain poured down in torrents. A bystander observed to him. "Surely you will not move your family in such a rain?" He swore by the "Lord Jesus Christ, that if rained pitchforks, with the prongs downwards, and if it rained hell-fire, he would go!" So saying, he sprang from the door, walked about ten steps, and was struck in the mouth by lightning—his head awfully mangled and his lips still quivering with oaths—burned and swelled till it was distressing to see him. Nothing else was injured—the blasphemer only was killed. [Times.

Political. "I say, you Sam Jonsing, does you know any thing about dis woman, Polly Ticks, dat white folks talk so much about?"

"Well, I dosen't. You are too hard for dis child dis time."

"Why Sam. I tort you kno wed ebryting."

"So I doz. I knows Polly Jones, wat sells coffee in wegetable market, and I knows Polly Tomson wat does woin out to day's works up in Canal street; but when comes to Polly Ticks, I'm bedered. Guess you'd better ax white folks, Pete; dey peer to know all about her." [Picayune.

A Western editor, indignant at the sight of the thirsty earth, exclaims—"We seriously ask those whose business it is, to supply us with Water."

"It is in vain to help those who don't help themselves," as the chap said in the apple tree.

Excitement. There are only two things you can do to a man that will not excite him. Kick him, cuff him, spit on him, give him a pint of whiskey; and he will be excited. Set him at digging clams at the halves, and compel him to count a flock of sheep correctly while they are jumping over a wall in three different places, and he becomes excited. But get him to hold a skein of thread for an old woman to wind, or set him to sawing wood by the day, and he is cool—as "cool as a cucumber." [N. O. Picayune.

Hard times in England. A florist in Worcestershire, (England,) named Groom has produced a bed of two thousand tulips excelling in beauty, it is believed, any single exhibition ever made in Holland, the Elysium of tulip growers. For a single flower, called the "Nourri Effendi," Mr. Groom was offered one hundred sovereigns—*equal to five hundred and fifty dollars, wanting a fraction.* [N. Y. Com. Adv.

Selling Ardent.—After several tedious trials yesterday afternoon, James Bullard and Asa Eames were severally sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and appealed. The complainant against them was George W. Ricker and the witness was one Adam Kid. The defendants were grocers. Mr. Eames was confined to his house by lameness, and his shop-boy was tempted to violate the law by the informers. [Post.

Temperance Celebration in Boston. We learn from a gentleman who was present that the Temperance celebration of Independence at Faneuil Hall was numerously attended. Edward Brooks, Esq. presided, assisted by Vice Presidents. Addresses were made by the President of the day, Dr. Parsons of Salem, Hon. Samuel Hoar of Concord, the Attorney General, Rev. Mr. Rogers of Boston, and others. [Hingham Patriot.

On Saturday, a man named Thomas Hannah, was killed in the neighborhood of Franklin and Second streets, by the accidental discharge of a pistol with which he was endeavoring to shoot a dog that had committed depredations upon the hen roosts in that vicinity. The dog had crept under a stable, and while following the animal that the pistol went off, and the contents enteing his head caused almost instant death. [Nat. Gaz.

Juvenile Fair at Watertown. There will be a fair held at the Spring Hotel, Watertown, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of raising money to purchase books for the Sunday School Libray of the Congregational Society. Ice creams, strawberries, and other refreshments, will be furnished. Just a delightful ride from the city. [Post.

Twenty two veterans of the revolution attended the celebration of the 4th of July in Providence, the youngest of whom was 75, the eldest 92 years of age. They have lived to see the rich fulfilment of their bright hopes, to behold the infant colonists great and powerful, a united and happy people—and they have lived to see the lie given to the proverb that "republics are ungrateful." [Times.

Death by Drowning. On last Sunday evening, as a colored boy was fishing in the Potomac, near Harvey's wharf, he fell into the river and was drowned. It appears that the lad had fallen asleep while he was engaged in fishing, and fell into the water. [Nat. Intelligencer.

Municipal Court.—The Grand Jury reported eight additional bills last evening, one of which were for violations of the licensing law. No arraignments took place. The trials of cases will be resumed this morning. [Post.

Never Despair. A lad, aged 10, who had sunk in the basin at Baltimore, and had been under water 20 *minutes*, was rescued by the courageous conduct of some gentlemen who dove in after him. Though life was apparently extinct, the lad was happily resuscitated. [Times.

The western people have established a new mode of sending the compliments of a newly married couple. Instead of sending the slice of cake, the happy couple now send a fine rate barrel of flour. We wish some one would do the same to us. [Times.

A German paper estimates the number of newspapers published in the world at 2,8[illegible] (not including those published in France) 1153 of this number are published in America. [Times.

A Philadelphia paper recommends Brown & Kester's oysters as superior *to any* in the city, because they "make them themselves." This is worse than dog meat and *red flannel* sausages. [Times.

Growth of Providence. Upwards of two hundred dwelling houses are now in process of erection in the city of Providence.

More than half a million of property has been destroyed at Mobile, since January, by fire caused by incendiaries. [Times.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

F. Walker,	$1 00	N. Brown,	[illegible]
J. Cushing,	1 00	D. A. Tainter,	[illegible]
E. Davis,	2 00	P. Clark,	[illegible]
W. Peck,	1 00	J. P. Cushing,	[illegible]
J. Pratt,	1 00	A. Bailey,	[illegible]
D. Pond,	1 59	F. Hoar,	[illegible]
W. J. Pond,	1 59	J. Bright,	[illegible]
A. Smith	1 12	A. C. Teel,	[illegible]
T. H. Hall,	1 12	G. Edwards,	[illegible]
Wm. Coolidge, Jr.	1 00	E. T. Everett,	[illegible]
Robert Folsom,	1 00	F. Loring,	[illegible]
G. Eames,	1 00	L. Flint,	[illegible]
E. Wright,	1 00	J. D. Bell,	[illegible]
S. Hudson,	1 00	D. Wilson,	[illegible]
D. Williams,	1 00	G. Hazelton,	[illegible]
D. D. Burnham,	1 00	J. Ramsdell,	[illegible]
E. Harlow,	1 00	E. Vinton,	[illegible]
F. Dudley,	2 00	J. Tinknam,	[illegible]
J. Lawton,	1 00	A. Whitney,	[illegible]
T. Marshall,	1 00	S. Houghton,	[illegible]
W. Gilchrist,	1 00	P. Goodrich,	[illegible]
E. G. Adams,	1 00	S. Gibson,	[illegible]
J. Smith,	1 00	J. Colburn,	[illegible]
A. Goodrich,	1 00	A. Whiting,	[illegible]
P. L. Spaulding,	1 00	H. Burditt,	[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

In this city, James H. Leland, to Mary Jane Manning.

In East Barnard, Vt. Calvin H. Woods, of Boston, to etsey Davis, of Royalton, Vt.

In Hingham, Ebenezer Pratt, of Boston, to Susan L. ughter of Capt. Elijah Whiton.

In North Weymouth, Rev. Willard Jones, of Hillsboro' . H. to Miriam Pratt, of N. W.

DEATHS.

In this city, of scarlet fever, Parker, only son of Parker nd Hannah Barnes, 4 years.

On Sunday last, Martha, wife of Seth Copeland, aged

In Barrington, R. I. Thomas S. Bean, 81, a native of oston. He was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was in e army stationed at Boston when Washington took the ommand, and remained in it until the declaration of eace.

In Portsmouth, N. H. Mary, wife of Wm. H. Williams, f Charlestown, Mass.

In Athens, Ga. Hon. Augustus S. Clayton.

In Foxboro' George W. son of Henry Hobart, 6 years nd 7 mos.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.

☞ The bills of all the banks in the New England States, which are in good credit, are received *at par, on deposit*, by the following Banks, viz: Atlas, Atlantic, Commercial, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Hancock, Hamilton, Market, Merchants', Middling Interest, North, Oriental, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Shawmut, Union, Washington and Mechanics.

The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to Country Banks, for the above named Banks.

The Suffolk bank redeems the bills of all the bankss in Rhode Island, except the Rhode Island Central at East Greenwich, which is 5 pr. ct. disc. Scituate, 10 do.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Burrillville, R. I.	Eagle, N. Haven, Conn.
Commonwealth, Boston,	Farmers', Belchertown, Mass.
Fulton, "	Kennebec, Maine,
Kilby, "	Nahant Bank, Lynn.
Franklin, South Boston,	Passamaquoddy, Eastport,
Lafayette, " "	Scituate, R. I.
Chelsea, Chelsea,	Wiscasset, Maine.
Castine, Maine,	Roxbury, at Roxbury,
Derby, Conn.	Norfolk, "

List of Banks in New England, whose Charters have expired:---Sutton Bank, Wilkinsonville, Mass.; Farmers and Mechanics' Pawtucket, R. I.; Bath Bank, Me.; Winthrop Bank, Me.; Kennebunk Bank, at Arundel, Me.; Bangor, Bank, Me.; Soco Bank; Newburyport Bank; Concord, (Sparhawk cashier) N. H.; Phenix Bank, Nantucket.

BILLS NOT RECEIVED AT THE SUFFOLK BANK.

MAINE.				
Oxford Bank at Fryburg,		fraud.	"	"
Agricultural, Brewer Me.	5	to	"	"
Bangor Commercial,	5	to	"	"
Oldtown, at Orono,	90	to	"	"
Damariscotta Bank,	10	to	"	"
Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland		to 5	"	"
Calais, at Calais,	5	to	"	"
Stillwater Canal, at Orono,	5	to	"	"
Westbrook at Westbrook,	3	to 5	"	"
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.				
Wolfborough Bank,	50	to	"	"
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Norfolk, at Roxbury,	10	to	"	"
Middlesex, at Cambridge,	5	to	"	"
Fulton, at Boston,	30	to	"	"
Kilby, at "	10	to	"	"
Commonwealth, Boston,	30	to	"	"
Nahant,		80	"	"
Chelsea,		80	"	"
Roxbury, at Roxbury,	95	to	"	"
Farmers' and Mechanics' Adams, South Village	75	to		"
VERMONT.				
St. Albans, at St. Albans,	2½	to 5	"	"
Essex, at Guildhall,	50	to	"	"
Manchester, at Manchester,	2½	to 5	"	"
CONNECTICUT.				
Stamford, at Stamford,	2	to 4	"	"
Bridgeport, at Bridgeport,	2	to 4	"	"

☞ Bills of the Frankfort Bank, Me. are again received at the Suffolk Bank. Also, Lafayette Bank, Bangor.

The bills of the following Banks are still received: Old Cumberland Bank, Portland: Waterville Bank; Mendon Bank.

Banks in New York City,	par.	to ¼	pr. ct.	discount.
" State of N. Jersey,	2	to 3	"	"
" City of Philadelphia,	½	to	"	"
" State of New York,	1	to	"	"
" City of Baltimore,	1		"	"
" District of Columbia,	2	to	"	"
Old United States Bank Notes,		to	"	"

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, July 13. *Flour*—Prices do not recover; the transactions since our last report have been quite large, and in some instances at a decline. Sales Genesee $6 37 a 6 50 for common brands; Howard street 6 12 a 6 25, Richmond 6 12; Georgetown 6 12 a 6 25; 2 a 3000 brls Ohio, 5 50 a $6 per brl, according to quality, cash; 1000 a 1500 brls Alexandria and Fredericksburg, mostly for export, 6 25, 4 mos. The market closes with a further tendency downward.

Grain—The public and private sales of New Orleans Corn this week have been very large, say full 40,000 bushels, prices ranging from 75 to 82c, part white and part yellow, cash and 60 days; sales yellow flat, 86 a 87c; and white, 83 a 85c per bushel; the market closes with but little afloat. No Oats in. Last sales Eastern and Northern, 58 a 60, Rye is dull and prices uncertain; last sales were at prices corresponding to quotations.

NEW YORK, July 8. *Flour*—Market for Western as last noticed, receipts, especially of fresh, small and demand limited, without variation from the previously quoted prices; common brands Canal command 6 31¼, with some also at 6 25; and fancies 6 50, with very choice at higher rates in proportion to the grade. Southern without change, the exception of Georgetown, of which sales were more extensive, principally for shipment, ranging from 6 12½ for common to 6 37½, for good brands, a reduction. Rye Flour dull at 4 62½; Corn Meal inactive at 4 12½ per brl, with a further tendency downward.

Grain—Rye inactive, with limited receipts; fair Southern sold at 90c; Northern cannot be quoted higher than 90 a 93c Corn continues to recede in price, sales Southern and Northern come within 80 a 84c per 56 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8. *Flour*—An unusually limited demand; the flattering prospect of the growing crops is not without its influence on the minds of buyers. Sales Penn brands $6 a 5 87.

Grain—The receipts have been very limited, and the demand equally so. We have to report sales of 2000 bushels prime Penn Wheat 1 31, and some small parcels a fraction higher; Delaware held at 1 25 in store. Delaware Rye 90c. Sales 1700 bushels round yellow Corn 85c; small parcels Southern mixed 80½, and white 77c, are the only transactions we hear of. Oats 55 a 56c.

BALTIMORE, July 8. *Flour*—Howard street, stock considerably reduced; early in the week most holders willing to sell at 5 75, but to day we find them generally firm at 5 87. One lot sold this morning at 5 75. City Mills, last sales at $6; stock very small; Susquehannah, sales at 5 75; Rye Flour nominal at $5.

Grain—Corn, this morning but little of either color in market; sales white 78 a 80c, yellow 80c. Rye, very little here; we quote 80 a 85c. Oats 48 a 50c; the new crop promises to be an abundant one.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JULY 13.

Remarks.---A month of continued cool weather, accompanied with frequent showers, though not by any very heavy storms, has prevented crops from making that rapid advancement which they usually do in June. We may, however, congratulate the farmer and the gardener upon a season which will bring them rich harvests, and the public upon their being supplied with everything in good abundance. Corn, throughout New England, looks rather backward, but if a favorable July should succeed, there will be but little fear of more than an average crop. Potatoes never promised better.

Since our last there has been a fair supply of all market productions. Old potatoes have been dull and heavy, and rather a drug; this was owing to holders of large quantities keeping them back too long, with the expectation of getting the very high rates at which they have sold all the winter; some of the new crop have come to hand this week, and of very fair appearance; they will be abundant in a week or two. Old turnips are gone, but new ones are fine and large. New onions plentiful. New beets and carrots have been received the past week of good size. Radishes very good, and the market overstocked. New cabbages have come in just as the last of the old crop are gone. Cauliflowers are received of handsome size. Spinach nearly gone Peas have been received in considerable abundance, and prices have been moderate all the month; Marrowfats have come to hand for the first time to-day, and commanded good prices. String beans, from New York, have been plentiful at our lowest quotations; this week, however, those from the vicinity have been brought in, and sold quickly at the highest. Rhubarb, from the lateness of the season, and a scanty supply, notwithstanding the quantity of green gooseberries, has advanced considerably. Squashes are about gone, except West Indies.

The stock of apples is about exhausted; a few russets, and common sorts, only, remain; no new ones have been received yet. Strawberries have been tolerably abundant, though the weather has been such as to render them less sweet than ordinarily. Cherries are plenty, but much poorer than usual. Green currants and gooseberries in quantities. Watermelons from the West Indies, sell pretty readily. Forced sweetwater Grapes have just come in, and are taken at our quotations. Cucumbers much more abundant than at the time of our last report, as they are now brought in from the open ground. Of Pine-apples an unusual stock, there having been several arrivals of large lots the past fortnight; they have been rather green, and poorer than usual.

Vegetables.

Potatoes, old, per bushel	60	a	1 00
New do, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Turnips, per bushel	37½	a	50
New do, per bunch	10	a	12½
Beets, per bushel	75	a	1 00
New, per bunch	6	a	8
Carrots, do do	75	a	1 00
New, per bunch	6	a	8
Parsnips, do do	75	a	
Onions, do do	1 50	a	2 00
New do, per bunch	3	a	4
Cabbages, new, each,	6	a	8
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a	25
Squashes, per hundred	3 00	a	
Pumpkins, each	20	a	
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	10
Lettuce, per head	3	a	6
Radishes, per bunch	3	a	6
Spinach, per half peck,		a	12
Cabbage Sprouts, do do		a	12½
Rhubarb, per lb	— 4	a	— 5
Asparagus, per bunch,	— 10	a	— 12½
Parsley, per bunch	25	a	
Peppers (pickled) per gallon	50	a	
Peas, per bushel	75	a	1 00
String Beans, per peck	50	a	75

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Green Gooseberries, per quart	— —	a	— 12½
Strawberries, per quart	— 25	a	— 50
Cherries, per quart	12½	a	25
Watermelons, each	25	a	50
Currants, per quart	10	a	17
Cranberries, per bushel	3 00	a	4 00
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Cucumbers, each		a	20
Pine Apples, each	— 12	a	— 25
Grapes, per lb		a	1 00
Prunes, do do	6	a	10
Dried Apples, do do	4	a	6
Almonds, do do	12½	a	
Filberts, do do	6	a	
Walnuts, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Chestnuts, do do	2 00	a	2 50

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	
" " white, " "	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, Foreign, per bushel,	1 80	a	1 90
" " American, do do	1 50	a	1 60
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	16	a	18
" Southern, do do		a	21
" Foreign, do do	17	a	18
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French, do	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, per bush,	2 50	a	3 00
Red Top, Northern, per bushel,	1 50	a	
" " Southern, do do,	85	a	1 00
Orchard Grass, do do,	2 50	a	
Millet, do do,	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do do,	1 50	a	

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	10 00	a	
Cannel, do do,	12 00	a	12 50
Orrel, do do,	10 00	a	
Picton, do do,	8 25	a	8 50
Nova Scotia, do do,		a	
Sidney, do do,	8 25	a	8 50
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs.	8 00	a	
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs.	7 00	a	8 50
Peach Orchard, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	7 00	a	7 50
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 50	a	7 00
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 13. There has not yet enough been done in the new clip to quote prices with any accuracy. Some Fleeces have been taken at 45 to 62½c, 6 mos, but not in any very great quantity.

American, common to ¼ blood		a	
" " " ½ "		a	
" " " ¾ "		a	
Pulled Wool, superfine	55	a	60
No. 1, Lambs'	45	a	47
No. 2, "	33	a	35

PROVISION MARKET.

Butter, best, per lb	22	a	25
Hams, Boston, per lb	14	a	
Do. Western, do do	13	a	
Lard, best, per lb	14	a	
Do Western, per keg	13	a	
Pork, Boston	12½	a	13
Beef, per lb	14	a	16
Do Corned	10	a	11
Do Smoked	11	a	
Chickens, per pair	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	12½	a	17
Veal	10	a	12½
Lamb, per quarter	75	a	1 25
Tripe, per lb	10	a	
Pigs Feet, per lb	8	a	10
Cheese, per lb	12½	a	14
Eggs, per dozen	17	a	
Beef Tallow, per lb	13	a	

HAY MARKET.

BOSTON, July 13. Since our former report there have been large arrivals which have overstocked the market; the article is consequently dull and heavy at our quotations.—The season never was more favorable to a good crop and the prospect now is of an abundant supply.

Eastern Screwed, per ton,	$12 00	a	13 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.		a	
Good Country, per hundred,	87½	a	1 00
Clover, do do		a	
Straw, do do	55	a	60

HOP MARKET.

BOSTON, July 13. There is but a limited trade now doing in Hops; and our quotations cannot be considered as a standard of prices as they have not yet become settled.

First and second sorts, per lb	16	a	16½

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide....per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande		a	16
St. Salvador....none.		a	
Maranham....none.		a	
California		a	11¼
West-Indian	12½	a	13½
African....none		a	
Russia....none.		a	
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 31	a	1 38
Do. do do....light		a	
Do. dry	91	a	1 05

LEATHER MARKET.

Philadel., best city tannage, per lb.	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	24	a	25
New York red, light	22	a	24
do do, middling	23	a	
do do, overweight	21	a	
Boston do, slaughter	22	a	23
do dry hide	21	a	23

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, July 8. At market, 285 Beef Cattle; 12 yoke Working Oxen, 19 Cows and Calves, 1150 Sheep, and Lambs, 325 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—Beef continues to decline a little. We quote first quality $8 50 a $9 00; second quality, 7 50 a $8 00; third quality $7 00 a $7 25.

Working Oxen—Sales low. We notice but one yoke sold, $105½.

Cows and Calves—Rather on the decline, sales slow. We notice but a few sold at $25, $30, to $45.

Sheep—There was a great proportion of this old Sheep at market, which were slow sales. Good Lambs were in demand, say from $2,50 to 4 00.

Swine—Very dull lots were selected from 7 to 8 cts. at retail 8 to 10.

INCENDIARIES.

WHEREAS it is evident that Fires have been maliciously set for the purpose of destroying the property and endangering the lives of the citizens of the town of Hopkinton in the county of Middlesex; therefore, at a meeting of said town, legally holden for that purpose on the eighth day of July, 1839, it was Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen of said town to use his utmost endeavors to detect and bring to punishment all incendiaries.

And it was Voted, That said town offer a reward of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

on the conviction of each and every incendiary, who has or may hereafter maliciously set a fire to any building or buildings in said town, to be paid to any person or persons who may discover and bring to punishment any of said incendiaries.

Voted, That the Selectmen of said town cause the above to be published in such newspapers as they may think proper.

A true extract from the Records of said town.

Attest: DANIEL SINGLETARY, Town Clerk.

july 13

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

THE WOODBURY TAVERN, so called, situated in Southborough, in Fay's pleasant growing village, containing nine acres of excellent mowing, one acre of plough land; orcharding; three acres of meadow, sixty bushels of cranberries some years gathered therefrom; a garden of good fruit; with the buildings thereon; four acres of wood land, a good stand for a tavern, there being none in town—will be sold cheap and the pay made easy. For further particulars inquire at Mr. Cotting's tavern, in Marlborough—the owner will be there for a short time. Possession given in August next.

3t—july 13

PROSPECTUS

OF A

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE BOSTON CULTIVATOR

TO BE CONDUCTED ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS Paper will be neutral in Politics, and will give an impartial history of the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature.

One portion of our paper will be constantly devoted to the Farming interest and to the Mechanic Arts.

It will be published every Saturday morning, by a Society of Gentlemen, at No. 29 North Market Street, Boston—and will be edited by Wm. Buckminster, Esq., who is already known to the Agricultural Community as a writer and a PRACTICAL FARMER.

Our paper will publish the latest News of the Week, and give a concise history of passing events of the most interesting character. A Price Current of the Brighton and other Markets will be corrected weekly for the benefit of our country readers.

Particular notices of new Publications will be given, and the merits of Literary Works examined. We shall avail ourselves of the best periodicals of the day from Europe, and from all parts of our extended country—but we shall be cautious in our farming department, of recommending foreign or fanciful modes of culture, not applicable to our soil and climate.

We have therefore engaged a practical and experienced farmer to conduct our paper, who, we trust, will be cautious and discriminating in the selection of articles from other journals—and who will be able from his education, his general information, and his long and familiar acquaintance with the subjects on which he will treat, to publish much ORIGINAL MATTER, and to communicate to our farmers and mechanics the most approved and best modes of management, as well as a knowledge of the most useful laboring machines.

All classes are deeply interested in the success of the farmer and the mechanic. On their skill and industry we depend for the necessaries, the conveniences, and the luxuries of life. TERMS, $2,00 per annum, if paid in advance—2,25 if paid at the end of six months, and 2,50 if paid at the close of the year.

No subscription will be received for a term less than six months.

Boston, April, 1839.

ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS, &C.

E. H. WARREN has received a complete assortment of English Broadcloths, of superior quality, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

—ALSO—

Cassimeres; Satinets; Vestings; Tailors' Trimmings, best quality; Astrichan and Napoleon Cloth, for thin coats; white and brown, plain and ribbed Linen Drilling; Gambroon, Erminett, &c. for thin pants, new styles; Damask Table Cloths; Napkins; Shirtings; Sheetings; Tickings; white, yellow, and red Flannels; Plaid, Edinboro', and Cheneille Shawls; Cambleteens; Alepines; English, French and American Prints; Scotch Muslins, new styles; rich plain and figured Silks. A great variety of Fancy Goods; fancy Scarfs and Hdkfs; Bonnet Ribbons and Linings; Laces; Muslins; Cambrics; Hosiery, all kinds; Gloves, &c. A large assortment of Linen Hdkfs, at from one to twelve shillings each.

—JUST RECEIVED—

An extensive assortment of Shoes; among which are Ladies' and Misses Shoes, of every style and price; Cloth Caps and Palm Leaf Hats. Also, Woollen and Straw Carpeting; Rugs; Furniture; Looking-Glasses; Feathers; Paper Hangings; Glass, Crockery, and Hard Ware.

—ON HAND—

Teas, Sugars, and Molasses, of superior quality. Persons wishing to obtain Goods, on the most favorable terms, are respectfully invited to call.

Framingham, May 4, 1839. tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WHEELER & Co. have received a very extensive assortment of new and fashionable Goods, adapted to the season;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of every color and price; Satinets; Summer Stuffs, of all kinds, new style; Plain and Figured rich Silks, all colors; Rich black, plain, and figured Satins; Super Silk Velvets, black and blue black; Alepines, jet blue black; Black lace Veils; Cypress do; Gloves of every description; French, English, and American Calicoes; Sheetings, Shirtings, and Tickings, lower than market price; Linen hdkfs; Linen damask Table cloths, white and colored, all sizes; Cotton Hosiery; Fancy hdkfs; Bonnet linings and trimmings; Furniture Patch, of super quality, new styles; Woolen Carpetings, a variety of patterns; Hemp do; Rugs; Straw Mattings; Paper Hangings; Furniture of all kinds, together with a great variety of Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, and other new and desirable goods.

—ALSO—

Have just received 1000 lbs of Live Geese Feathers, warranted of superior quality.

Purchasers wishing Goods at low prices, are politely invited to call and examine.

Framingham, April 20, 1839. tf

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

W. S. TURNER has just received 14 pigs from Albany, male and female, of the Berkshire breed. These pigs were procured of Bement & Glanson.

Framingham, June 29, 1839. tf

☞ FOR SALE. ☜

NEAR the centre of the town of Framingham, a House and about six acres of Land. The House is new, built in modern style, two stories high, a parlor, sitting room, bed room, and kitchen on the floor; a piazza in front, convenient out-houses, a good well of water, a brook passing through the land. Inquire of EBENEZER HYDE on the premises.

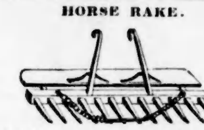
Framingham, June 26th, 1839. tf—june 29

PAINTS, OIL DRUGS, & MEDICINES,

FOR SALE by Wheeler & Co., at the lowest cash prices.

Framingham, April 20, 1839. tf

HORSE RAKE.



D. PROUTY & CO., 19 North Market street, offer for sale HORSE HAY-RAKES of different kinds and different prices. Farmers are invited to try them.

Some of these Rakes are for sale by Stearns & Crehore, Waltham; Cole & Robinson, Watertown; Rice & Hunt, Brighton; D. Shattuck & Co., Concore; Mr. Hurd, Wayland; D. Leland & Sons, Sherburne; J. Gilman, South Natick; Clark & Clark, Framingham; also by A. & W. Moulton. Cook & Co., Wrentham; Major Thayer, Franklin; I Fisk, Medfield; C. Bancroft & Co., Worcester; Leach & Co., Westboro.

june 15 tf

NEW TEA COFFEE & GROCERY STORE,

☞ 343 WASHINGTON STREET. ☜

JOHN C. GROVES respectfully informs the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, that he has entered upon the above store, where he is now offering a genuine, well selected, and most extensive stock of Teas, Coffees & Groceries. The above articles J. C. G. can strongly recommend, having been personally inspected, *bought with cash*, and every attention paid to *richness, flavor and strength.*—J. C. Groves, having a thorough knowledge of the business, possessing the command of ample capital, resolving to devote to it his most assiduous and unremitting attention, and combining these with punctuality and perseverence, trusts to meet with that patronage which a business conducted upon the principles of honor and equity merits. Upon the above, and the high ground of excellence of articles, and lowness of price, J. C. G. takes up his position, assuring the public that a single trial is all that is requisite to enable his articles to secure that high place in public estimation which they so justly merit. Families who consult economy and genuineness of articles as leading considerations, cannot do better than to purchase at this establishment.

Every description of Teas, Coffees, &c., sold genuine as imported. Cocoa, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars.

June 22. tf

SMALL IRON BARS.

A NEW and superior article for farmers and gardening purposes.

We have just received a few of these Bars which are excellently adapted for various uses on the farm. For laying stone walls, rooting up stumps of trees, and for many other purposes they will always be found a handy and convenient article.

To market gardeners they will also be found useful in setting bean poles, &c.

Gentlemen and amateurs will find them an excellent instrument for setting dahlia poles, and superseding the use of the common large bars, which are heavy and tiresome to handle. Prices from $1 to $1 50 each.

Wholesale and retail by HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜
june 22

BUTTERFIELD HAY FORKS.

WE have just received a few dozen of Butterfield Hay Forks, one of the most superior articles of the kind manufactured. For strength and durability there are none which will supersede them. For sale by the dozen or single. HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜
june 22

RUTA BAGA AND FLAT TURNIP.

A GOOD supply of prime purple topped, transplanted Ruta Baga, and white flat Turnip, raised expressly for us and warranted genuine and of the growth of 1838. Also, constantly on hand, white French, early white Dutch, yellow and other Turnip Seeds; together with the usual assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜
june 22

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB ROOTS.

HOVEY & CO. offer for sale 10,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS of fine size and in good condition for transplanting.

:::ALSO:::

10,000 Roots of Wilmot's Early Scarlet and other kinds of RHUBARB ROOTS, in prime order and can be taken fresh from our garden at one day's notice. Orders received at our

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7, MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜
april 13—tf

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE,

NO. 54, FOR MAY, 1839,

IS this day published, and contains the following ORIGINAL articles:—

GENERAL SUBJECT:—Some notice of the plants in the collection of Gen. Robert Patterson, Philadelphia.

FLORICULTURE:—On the propagation, cultivation, and general treatment of Pelargoniums, (Geraniums.) An account of five Seedling Camellias, raised by Dr. J. C. Gunnell, of Washington, D. C. On the employment of Vases in Gardens. Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the London Floricultural and Botanical Magazines; with remarks on the Cultivation of many of the species, and some Account of those which it would be desirable to introduce into our Gardens. Notes on Gardens and Nurseries.

Also, Miscellaneous Intelligence, embracing Foreign and Domestic Notices, Horticultural Society, Markets, work to be done in June, &c &c.

The June number is the *sixth* of the *fifth volume*, which commenced January 1st, 1839, and offers a good opportunity to commence taking this work. The contributors to the Magazine embrace all the practical and scientific amateurs and gardeners in the country.

☞ Subscriptions received (and specimens of the work seen) at the bookstores of C. C. Little & Co., James Munroe & Co., Weeks, Jordan & Co., and at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchants' Row, Boston; at the office of the publisher in New York; at the Seed Store of D. Landreth & Co., and Hurst & Dreer, Chestnut street, Philadelphia; L. F. Cullan, Washington, D. C., and at the bookstores in the principal towns throughout the country. june 15

LUCERNE.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from France, a few hundred pounds of Lucerne or French Clover. The Lucerne has been cultivated many years by the Hon. John Lowell, and having fully proved its value he has repeatedly urged upon our agriculturalists its more extensive growth. Judge Buel and the Hon. Mr. Livingston of New York, have also tested its superiority and advised its general introduction on our farms. The following directions for its cultivation are by Judge Buel:—

"Lucerne may be sown till the 15th of May, at the rate of sixteen pounds to the acre. The soil should be dry and loose, rich and clean, and the subsoil pervious, so that the tap-roots may extend down four or five feet, without encountering clay, hard-pan or water. Potatoes are a good preparation for lucerne; but they ought to be well dunged, and kept clean of weeds. The seed of lucerne may be sown in drills, with a drill barrow, the drills eighteen inches apart, when nothing is sown with it; or it may be sown broadcast with small grains, and the ground should be well harrowed and rolled. Our practice has been to sow half a bushel of winter rye with the seed to the acre. When it has taken root it withstands the drought better than any other grass, on account of its long tap-roots. It may, and if there are many weeds, it ought to be mown, the last of August, after sowing. In subsequent years it may be cut as soon as it shows blossom, and, if the soil is good, it will bear cutting three, and often four times in a season. The great economy of this grass is to cut and feed it green. All farm stock, including hogs, are fond of it. An acre of good lucerne will keep five or six cows from the 20th of May to October. If made into hay, it should be cured in cock, to prevent the waste of the leaves. Partially cured, and mixed in the barn with barley straw, in alternate layers, it saves well, and much improves the straw. Sow sixteen pounds to the acre."

For sale at our Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW. ☜
april 27

REMOVAL.

S. NOYES has removed from 34 Congress street to 58 Washington Street, where may be found a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and FANCY GOODS at very low prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B. Just received a splendid assortment of CRAVATS for Gentlemen's wear. 3t jan---26

10,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS.

WE have for sale a large quantity of Trees and Cuttings of this invaluable Mulberry, which we offer for sale by the thousand or in less quantity. Also—2000 BRUSSA TREES, of large size; 5000 ALPINES, of foreign growth, just imported from Italy. Likewise, the MORUS EXPANSA, and other approved kinds.

100,000 of the Morus Multicaulis trees, of large size, will be ready for sale in October next.

Also,—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, of all descriptions. Orders should be directed to

HOVEY & CO.,
Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse,
☞ NO. 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON. ☜
april 6—tf

SPLENDID DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

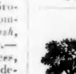
HOVEY & CO. call the attention of lovers of this splendid flower to their collection of DAHLIAS, which is the largest and finest in New England.

☞ Plants are now ready for delivery.

⁂ Catalogues of the whole may be had *gratis*.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON. ☜

MORUS MULTICAULIS.



A FEW THOUSAND TREES of genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS. Also, a few thousand Cuttings of the same are yet for sale, and may be obtained on immediate application to the subscriber.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES—a good assortment for sale as usual.

10,000 COCKSPUR THORNS.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, 22d April, 1839. 6w—april 27

PLOUGHS.

DAVID PROUTY, & CO., continue to manufacture PLOUGHS, of the most approved patterns adapted to the different varieties of soil and modes of culture.

They make for plain ground the Sod Plough of extra length, which completely subverts the soil and buries every vestige of vegetable matter beneath the surface, to be decomposed for future use. Also, Ploughs of medium length, which work admirably among rocks and in gravel land.—They enter the ground quick after being thrown out and are easily managed in rough soil. A large lock coulter Plough for bush land, and turnpiking sufficient for ten cattle.

Their side hill Ploughs are excellent where the surface is very sloping and for working on the highways are superior to all others.

Their long experience in the use and manufacture of Ploughs enable them to recommend to purchasers those most suitable for the uses to which they may be applied, and they are confident the public may rely on the superior excellence of those which they may recommend.

Their expanding Cultivators are an admirable article, to aid in the cultivation of corn, potatoes, and all crops planted in hills or drills.

They have also, a newly invented Corn Planter, that deposites the corn in hills or drills and buries it in the best manner. And a machine for Field Sowing, of all kinds of grass seeds, broad cast, as well as for sowing wheat and different kinds of grain.

Castings for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand.

Horse and Hand Rakes, Winnowing Machines, Corn and Cobb Crackers, Cast Iron Hubbs, Hubbs and Axles fitted up from ½ to 3 inch, Pipe Box, do, Friction Rollers for Grindstones, &c &c.

No. 19, NORTH MARKET ST, BOSTON.

GRASS SEEDS, WHEAT, &C.

WE have constantly on hand at wholesale or retail, Grass Seeds of all descriptions, viz:

TIMOTHY, or HERDS GRASS;
NORTHERN RED TOP;
SOUTHERN RED TOP;
RED CLOVER;
LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;
ORCHARD GRASS;
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER;
MILLETT, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT;
SIBERIAN SPRING WHEAT;
TEA SPRING WHEAT, and
NEW WHITE WHITHINGTON WHEAT.

HOVEY & CO.,
Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜
april 6—tf

BONE MANURE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public that after ten years experience he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of ground bones and solicits the patronage of the Agricultural community.

Price at the Mill, 35 cents per bushel: put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also—Ground Oyster Shells at ten cents per bushel.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near the Tremont road in Roxbury; at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street; or through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention. NAHUM WARD.

march 16—tf

CAST STEEL SPADES.

JUST received a few dozen of Ames's Cast Steel Spades, a highly finished and superior article; together with a general assortment of Garden Tools.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜

GARDEN TOOLS,

OF all descriptions, constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, consisting of a great variety of Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Trowels, Forks, Scrapers, Pruning Knives, &c. &c. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜

LARGE SCOTCH OATS.

200 BUSHELS Prime SCOTCH OATS, a very heavy (weighing 40 lbs to the bushel,) and superior article: just received from Maine.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
HOVEY & CO.,
☞ 7 MERCHANTS' ROW....BOSTON. ☜

FRUIT TREES.

AT BUCKMINSTER'S NURSERY, Framingham, are offered for sale a fine growth of English Cherry-Trees—grafted Apple Trees and Peach Trees.

Also, a fine lot of Sugar Maple Trees, raised from seed procured from Vermont—and a lot of handsome Fir Trees, just large enough for setting. tf—march 16

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

2000 FIVE years old, for sale by A. J. ALLEN, West Newton, or at No. 72 State street, Boston. 2w—may 11

NEW SHOE STORE.

CHARLES HAYNES,

WOULD inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the new Store, No. 268 Washington street, third door north of Essex st, where he intends keeping a full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemens' Lad's, Misses' and Childrens' BOOTS & SHOES, of the best quality, which he will sell at the lowest market price.

EDWARD HAYNES, Jr. having left the Retail trade, would recommend his former customers to call at the above Store, where they will be sure to find a full assortment of the above named articles, and at reasonable prices.

dec 29

CHURCH BELLS.

HENRY N. HOOPER & CO. Founders, No. 24 Commercial Street, are prepared to cast in the most perfect manner BELLS of any size required on the most favorable terms. Particular attention paid to CHURCH BELLS, and their tone warranted satisfactory.

Old BELLS re-cast at short notice. dec 26 --1y

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CORK SOL'D & DRESS BOOTS, SHOES & PUMPS.

2 CASES this day received, and for sale at retail by JOHN H. ROGERS, 50 Court st. dec 29

[From the Louisville Literary News Letter.]

WOMAN'S FAITH.

He came not; yet she lingered on the spot
Where he had promised many an eve before,
That ere the vines that wreathed around her cot
Had hung their green leaves o'er the lowly door—
Ere spring began to wear her wild flower wreath,
Or the first violet had perfumed the air—
Ere Nature's hand had strewn the barren heath
With gems of loveliness, he would be there.

He came not; yet she waited his return
With all a woman's love and trustfulness.
She never thought that love could cease to burn
Within his heart, that he could prize her less
Than when they parted—absence had not taught
Her heart forgetfulness, she had not learned
'Tis woman's lot to love—to feed on thought—
That bliss, by hours of misery is earned!

The grassy heath, the violets that had flung
Their sweetness thro' the balmy atmosphere;
The vines that o'er the door luxuriant hung,
'Neath autumn's wand were growing red and sear:
And she had marked them, one by one, decay,
Until a shadow lay upon her brow.
Yet still her love did strengthen day by day,
For yet she deemed he would redeem his vow.

He came not; all the beauty autumn flings
O'er the broad forests and the verdant plain,
Were borne away upon his yellow wings,
And winter had renewed his iron reign;
Oh, when we love, how often do we ask
If aught there be can break the idol dream!
How slowly do we learn the bitter task,
That those we love are less than what they seem.

As drops of fabled water in an urn
Sealed from the light until by time made dim,
Swell slowly, and to foulest poison turn,
Bursting the urn when they have reached the brim,
Thus love within her bosom had been sealed—
Each hour consuming that too trusting heart,
Until at length the ruin was revealed,
The poisoned water-drop had done its part.

He came not; but another radiant Spring
Came smiling, decked in sunshine and in flowers;
They brought her only, what such scenes oft bring,
The burning memories of happier hours.
Yet still she hoped perchance the next fair moon
Might bring him to her, proud in youthful bloom—
She dreamed not that the star-like flowers of June
Would bud and blossom on her early tomb.

There came a doubt—the pale of hope deferred—
The bitter agony such doubts must bring—
The silent sickness which her young heart stirred,
That sighing for relief—for death's cold wing;
Yet, as the ivy climbs o'er broken shrines,
Hope twined among the ruins of her heart—
Hope, that so oft our misery relieves,
Yet still preserves its power with sweetest art.

He came not; and with faith unstained as [illegible]
They laid her in the cold and narrow cell;
For grief like hers the world has found no cure—
She loved alas! "not wisely, but too well."
And thus it is with woman oft she builds
An altar for her love—a gorgeous shrine—
But 'tis her own heart which the altar gilds,
And makes a holy light around it shine.

ESTELLE.

[From the Georgia Journal.]

LAUGH, LADY, LAUGH.

Laugh, lady, laugh:
There's music in thy laughing;
Grief was never made
To be in beauty's keeping.
Tears are of a season
When [illegible]
Smiles, like rays of light,
O'er many [illegible] playing;
Laugh, lady, laugh.

Sing, lady, sing:
There is a charm in singing,
When melody it's spells
Upon the air is flinging;—
Sweet sounds have often won
More than the fairest form,
And harps have ever been
The plaything of the graces
Sing, lady, sing

Love, lady, love:
There's always joy in loving,
But sigh not when you find
That man is fond of roving;
For when the summer bee
Takes wings through beauty's bowers,
He knows not which to choose
Among the many flowers.
Love, lady, love.

A Singular Fact. A British Captain at the battle of the Nile was giving an order from the quarter deck *of his vessel*, when a shot struck him in the head, depriving him instantaneously of sense and speech. Living, however, he was taken home and remained in the Greenwich Hospital fifteen months. At the end of that period during which he had exhibited no signs of intelligence, an operation was performed upon him by a skillful surgeon, that in a moment restored him to his faculties. He immediately rose in his bed, and *completed the order*.

A gentleman of veracity in Framingham, has told us that something very similar to the above happened to himself. He was stunned with a stroke from an iron bar on his head—was carried senseless to his house—on recovering he called out the name of a *schoolmaster* who some years before had struck him violently, with a ferule on that part of his head, and said, "Master P. has been beating me!"

The Crops. The Harrisburg, (Pennsylvania,) Chronicle, says that the prospect throughout the country is so cheering for unexampled bountiful harvests, that it is to be hoped the President will fix upon a day of general Thanksgiving, to be observed by all the people of the United States, and that if he should not do so, the Governor of Pennsylvania should appoint a day to be observed by the people of that Commonwealth.

Fort Putnam, East Cambridge. The site of this fortification is now, we believe, entirely removed. The earth having been levelled in some places, to a depth of more than sixteen feet, and on its bosom rests some of the most pleasant dwellings in East Cambridge. This fort was on the high point of land lying between Charles River and Miller's Creek, and at high tides, was an island. It was occupied by General Washington and the continental army, after the celebrated battle of Bunker Hill, until the evacuation of Boston by the British troops. In removing the earth, cannon balls, and the bones of soldiers buried there, were occasionally discovered. The fort extended in a line almost entirely across the present village of East Cambridge, within the memory of many individuals. This entire point composed the farm of a single milkman, who carried his milk across the river to Boston in a small boat. It is now covered with a population of nearly three thousand people, being that part of the town of Cambridge, which lies nearest to the city of Boston and town of Charlestown, to both of which it is joined by a bridge, at the junction of Miller's Creek, and Charles river. It is becoming the fashionable residence of merchants, and gentlemen doing business in Boston. Several fine houses have been recently erected in the place, and its streets are being ornamented with delightful rows of trees. It contains a building for an academy, three school houses, a large brick building for a house of correction, a Court house and a Jail, and four churches; one each for the Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists, and is on the whole as thriving a village as any in the neighborhood of Boston. We omitted to mention that in it is a large flint glass manufactory, and also Winchester's beef, pork, soap and tallow-works, which give employment to a large number of artisans and laborers. [Olive Branch.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The better part of the English nation is proud of its young Queen, and with good reason. The following is from the Manchester Guardian:

"We understand, from good authority, that the Queen's attention to business is unremitting—that neither exercise, amusement, sleep, nor even meals, are allowed to cause the least delay to the public service; and that in activity, and forgetfulness of self where duty is concerned, there are few who might not benefit by Royal example. She has been known to rise and quit the room, when but just seated at the dinner table, leaving her attendants to their repast, while her attention has been first given to the newly arrived despatch box. As her Majesty has never appointed a private secretary, political affairs pass through no hands but those of the Sovereign and her Ministers. Not many people are aware of the labor which is thus entailed upon her. The character of our Queen is national property; and time only is required for the country fully to appreciate the quiet perseverance, tact, gentleness and firmness, which will be found united in that of our youthful Sovereign."

Western Poetry. A Michigan paper, the Niles Intelligencer, publishes a call for a meeting of the citizens for the purpose of improving a "corduroy road," near that place, and subjoins the following exquisite lines:

"This way it's not passable—
Not even Jackassable;
And those who would travel it,
Should turn out and gravel it."

Is not this stealing? Some years ago an English lady on a tour wrote home to her friend—

"This road is not passable—
Not even Jackassable—
When this way you travel,
Pray bring your own gravel."

We hold that when a "Western poet" attempts to brush up an old idea he should be cautious not to tarnish it.

Maxims of Bishop Middleton. Persevere against discouragements.—Keep your temper.—Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand.—Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.—Never be in a hurry.—Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.—Rise early and be an economist of time.—Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some.—Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak.—Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.—Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.—Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent.—Rather set, than follow example.—Practice strict temperance: and in all your transactions, remember the final account.

Abraham. The life of the Bedouin, his appearance and habits, are precisely the same as those of the patriarchs of old. Abraham himself, the first of the patriarchs, was a Bedouin, and four thousand years have not made the slightest alteration in the character or habits of this extraordinary people. Read of the patriarchs in the Bible, and it is the best description you can have of pastoral life in the East at the present day.

Solon enacted that children who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy and lose the privilege of citizens. He, however, excepted from this rule those children whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

A spendthrift who had wasted nearly all his patrimony, seeing an acquaintance in a coat not of the newest cut, told him he thought it had been his great-grandfather's coat. "So it was," said the gentleman, "and I have also my great-grandfather's land, which is more than you can say."

[From the Frugal Housewife.]

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

Cotton wool, wet with sweet oil and paregoric, relieves the ear ache very soon.

A good quantity of old cheese is the best thing to eat, when distressed by eating too much fruit, or oppressed with any kind of food. Physicians have given it in cases of extreme danger.

Honey and milk is very good for worms; so is strong salt water; likewise powdered sage and molasses taken freely.

For a sudden attack of quincy or croup, bathe the neck with bear's grease, and pour it down the throat. A linen rag soaked in sweet oil, butter, or lard, and sprinkled with yellow Scotch snuff, is said to have performed wonderful cures in cases of croup; it should be placed where the distress is greatest.—Goose-grease, or any kind of oily grease, is as good as bear's oil.

Equal parts of camphor, spirits of wine, and hartshorn, well mixed, and rubbed upon the throat, is said to be good for the croup.

Cotton wool and oil are the best things for a burn.

A poultice of wheat bran, or rye bran, and vinegar, very soon takes down the inflammation occasioned by a sprain. Brown paper, wet, is healing to a bruise. Dipped in molasses, is said to take down inflammation.

In case of any scratch, or wound, from which the lock-jaw is apprehended, bathe the injured part freely with lie, or pearl-ash and water.

A rind of pork bound upon a wound occasioned by a needle, pin, or nail, prevents the lock-jaw. It should be always applied. Spirits of turpentine is good to prevent the lock-jaw. Strong soft-soap, mixed with pulverized chalk, about as thick as batter, put in a thin cloth or bag, upon the wound, is said to be a preventive to this dangerous disorder. The chalk should be kept moist, till the wound begins to discharge itself; when the patient will find relief.

If you happen to cut yourself slightly while cooking, bind on some fine salt; molasses is likewise good.

Flour boiled thoroughly in milk, so as to make quite a thick porridge, is good in cases of dysentery. A table-spoonful of W. I. rum, a table-spoonful of sugar-baker's molasses, and the same quantity of sweet oil, well simmered together, is likewise good for this disorder; the oil softens the harshness of the other ingredients.

Black or green tea, steeped in boiling milk, seasoned with nutmeg, and best of loaf sugar, is excellent for the dysentery. Cork burnt to charcoal, about as big as a hazel-nut, macerated, and put in a tea-spoonful of brandy, with a little loaf sugar and nutmeg, is very efficacious in cases of dysentery and cholera-morbus. If nutmeg be wanting, peppermint water may be used. Flannel wet with brandy, powdered with Cayenne pepper, and laid upon the bowels, affords great relief in cases of extreme distress.

Dissolve as much table-salt in keen vinegar, as will ferment and work clear. When the foam is discharged, cork it up in a bottle, and put it away for use. A large spoonful of this, in a gill of boiling water, is very efficacious in cases of dysentery and colic.*

Whortleberries, commonly called huckleberries, dried, are a useful medicine for children. Made into tea, and sweetened with molasses, they are very beneficial, when the system is in a restricted state, and the digestive powers out of order.

Blackberries are extremely useful in cases of dysentery. To eat the berries is very healthy; tea made of the roots and leaves is beneficial; and a syrup made of the berries is still better. Blackberries have sometimes effected a cure when physicians despaired.

Loaf sugar and brandy relieves a sore throat; when very bad, it is good to inhale the steam of scalding hot vinegar through the tube of a tunnel. This should be tried carefully at first, lest the throat be scalded. For children, it should be allowed to cool a little.

A stocking bound on warm from the foot, at night, is good for the sore throat.

An ointment made from the common ground worms, which boys dig to bait fishes, rubbed on with the hand, is said to be excellent, when the sinews are drawn up by any disease or accident.

A gentleman in Missouri advertises that he had an inveterate cancer upon his nose cured by a strong potash made of the lie of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses. The cancer was covered with this, and, about an hour after, covered with a plaster of tar. This must be removed in a few days, and, if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again, until they entirely disappear; after which heal the wound with any common soothing salve. I never knew this to be tried.

If a wound bleeds very fast, and there is no physician at hand, cover it with the scrapings of sole-leather, scraped like coarse lint. This stops blood very soon. Always have vinegar, camphor, hartshorn, or something of that kind, in readiness, as the sudden stoppage of blood almost always makes a person faint.

Balm-of-Gilead buds bottled up in N. E. rum, make the best cure in the world for fresh cuts and wounds. Every family should have a bottle of it. The buds should be gathered in a peculiar state; just when they are well swelled, ready to burst into leaves, and well covered with gum. They last but two or three days in this state.

Plantain and house-leek, boiled in cream, and strained before it is put away to cool, makes a very cooling, soothing ointment.—Plantain leaves laid upon a wound are cooling and healing.

Half a spoonful of *citric acid*, (which may always be bought of the apothecaries,) stirred in half a tumbler of water, is excellent for the head-ache.

People in general think they must go abroad for vapor baths; but a very simple one can be made at home. Place *strong* sticks across a tub of water, at the boiling point, and sit upon them, entirely enveloped in a blanket, feet and all. The steam from the water will be a vapor bath. Some people put herbs into the water. Steam-baths are excellent for severe colds, and for some disorders in the bowels. They should not be taken without the advice of an experienced nurse, or physician. Great care should be taken not to renew the cold after; it would be doubly dangerous.

Boiled potatoes are said to cleanse the hands as well as common soap; they prevent *chops* in the winter season, and keep the skin soft and healthy.

Water-gruel, with three or four onions simmered in it, prepared with a lump of butter, pepper, and salt, eaten just before one goes to bed, is said to be a cure for a hoarse cold. A syrup made of horseradish root and sugar is excellent for a cold.

Very strong salt and water, when frequently applied, has been known to cure wens.

The following poultice for the throat distemper, has been much approved in England: The pulp of a roasted apple, mixed with an ounce of tobacco, the whole wet with spirits of wine, or any other high spirits, spread on a linen rag, and bound upon the throat at any period of the disorder.

Nothing is so good to take down swellings, as a soft poultice of stewed white beans, put on in a thin muslin bag, and renewed every hour or two.

The thin white skin, which comes from suet, is excellent to bind upon the feet for chilblains. Rubbing with Castile soap, and afterwards with honey, is likewise highly recommended. But, to cure the chilblains effectually, they must be attended to often, and for a long time.

Always apply diluted laudanum to fresh wounds.

A poultice of elder blow tea and biscuit is good as a preventive to mortification. The approach of mortification is generally shown by the formation of blisters filled with *blood;* water blisters are not alarming.

Burnt alum held in the mouth is good for the canker.

The common dark blue violet makes a slimy tea, which is excellent for the canker. Leaves and blossoms are both good. Those who have families should take some pains to dry these flowers.

When people have a sore mouth, from taking calomel, or any other cause, tea made of low blackberry leaves is extremely beneficial.

Tea made of slippery elm is good for the piles, and for humors in the blood; to be drank plentifully. Winter evergreen† is considered good for all humors, particularly scrofula. Some call it rheumatism-weed; because a tea made from it is supposed to check that painful disorder.

An ointment of lard, sulphur, and cream-of-tartar, simmered together, is good for the piles.

* Among the numerous medicines for this disease, perhaps none, after all, is better, particularly where the bowels are inflamed, than the old fashioned one of English mallows steeped in milk, and drank freely. Every body knows, of course, that English mallows and marsh mallows are different herbs.

† This plant resembles the poisonous kill-lamb, both in the shape and the glossiness of the leaves; great care should be used to distinguish them.

It is stated in the St. Louis Republican of the 21st ult. that the notes either of the old or new Bank of the United States are worth more in that city, than either gold or silver. They readily bring from *two* to *three* per cent premium, and are used for remittance east. Post notes of the U. S. Bank were at par, and if nearly due, above par, counting in the interest.

Speculators in Wheat and Flour. It is asserted that the Rochester Millers will lose two millions by their speculations in wheat and flour. The large amount of wheat on hand, and the prospect of excellent crops all over the country are regarded as the principal causes.

The city of Albany has agreed to take $300,000 of the stock of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, and to loan additional sums to the company as needed, provided the depot shall be made within the bounds of the city of Albany, and not otherwise.

They are Coming. Five hundred head of cattle were ferried across the Mississippi, at Chester, week before last.

Cunning of Foxes. The cunning of foxes is proverbial; but I know not if it ever was more remarkably displayed than in the Duke of Beaufort's county; where reynard, being hard pressed, disappeared suddenly, and was, after a strict search, found immersed in a water pool up to the very snout, by which he held a willow bough hanging over the pond. [Brougham on the Instinct of Animals.

Po-e-tree. The Boston Herald says that when Celeste left New-Orleans, one love-sick fellow did poetic homage to her thus wise:

"One spear of thy hair—
I ask not for tresses—
Would lift me my despair,
And allay my distresses."

Breach of Promise. A Miss Smith, of Ohio, has recovered damages of Mr. Lasher for refusing to marry her, per agreement.—The defendant stated in his extenuation that Miss Smith wore false teeth and false curls, and in fact that the goods did not come up to sample.

We 'like to died a laffin' at the attempts of a man who had been looking at the 'striped pig,' to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, which he mistook for a pocket handkerchief.

A Poser. A zealous fanatic by the name of Finney, (says the Evangelical Restorationist,) a Presbyterian preacher in Jefferson County, N. Y., publicly declared that he was one of the Brigadier Generals of Jesus Christ, with a special command from the court of heaven to preach the gospel, and all that did not believe him would be entirely damned. In one of his meetings he further declared himself commissioned to make war with the devil; and that he was not ignorant of the machinations and devices of the evil being, nor of his power, neither indeed of his size, which he asserted was "*bigger* than the whole of *this world!!*" At this last Polyphemian monster of an expression, a young man in the congregation had the unblushing impudence to smile; whereupon the Brigadier General suddenly breaking off from preaching, demands, in a voice of thunder, "Young man, what are you *laughing at?*" "Sir, I did but just smile, and I don't know as I am obliged to tell *you* what I smiled at." "I insist on it, you shall tell! What were you laughing at?" "I think, sir, I understood you to say, the *devil* was bigger than all *this world*." "I did say so." "I would merely wish to inquire, then, how large Mary Magdalen was?"

The Force of Habit Strong in Death. The friends of a dissipated young man hit upon the following novel expedient in the hope of effecting his reformation. Having a couple of coffins prepared for the purpose, and placed in the family vault, on his being brought home one night in a senseless condition, they conveyed him thither, and stowed him snugly away in one of them, a member of the family taking possession of the other to watch his movements. After remaining for some time incased in his "prison house," he aroused from his stupor and gazing round in astonishment at his new residence, exclaimed, "Am I dead!" "Certainly," rejoined his sepulchral friend. "How long have I been here?" he asked. "About three years," was the answer. "And how long have you been here?" he again inquired. "Seven years," responded his companion. "Well, as you have been dead longer than I have, I suppose you know the best place to get *something to drink!*" [N. Y. Visitor.

Laughable. A young belle of our city having heard a pretty little song, sung by the Misses Shaw, at the Philadelphia Museum, termed, 'We loved each other because we had nothing to do,' determined to procure it, and for that purpose, stepped into a fashionable music store, in Chesnut street. A young gentleman was behind the counter, busily engaged with his pen, when the young lady inquired: 'Pray sir, have you nothing else to do?' The gentleman jumped from his desk as if electrified—he stammered—looked confused, and replied: 'Ye—yes—n—n—no—nothing else to do, Miss.' The blushing maiden was so amused with the look of the bewildered youth, that, no longer able to contain her merriment, she pressed her handkerchief to her laughing lips, and vanished, ere the gentleman had fairly recovered *from* his shock. [Phil. U. S. Gaz.

Locomotive Variety. A 'Bostonian' writes to the editor of the Visitor that in getting to Illinois, he experienced all kinds of go-aheaditiveness. In the first place, he took a steamboat—in the second, a railroad—the third, a mail coach—the fourth, rode on horseback—the fifth, went six miles a foot to Terre Haute—and was finally rode out of the village on a rail. He says he don't know which to prefer out of the six, but thinks the latter method is unquestionably the cheapest, though its accommodations are most wretched.

The other day a gentleman asked one of our farmers what was his age. "I am not certain," replied he. "I am either 58 or 68." "What!" was the response, 'not know your own age?" "No, sir," replied the farmer, "I count my money, my income, and my cattle; but of my years I do not keep any reckoning, because I am well convinced I shall lose none of them, and that nobody will rob me of them."

Effects of Agitation. When O'Connell crossed last from Dublin, the sea was very rough, and the precursor exceedingly discomposed. "How are you, my man?" said Mr. M., of Liverpool, bending kindly over him. "Infernal sick," sighed Dan. "Well, then," replied Mr. M., "I hope this will convince you how little good, and how much ill comes of *agitation!*"

To Keep a Congregation Awake. They tell a new way of paying off a drowsy congregation. It was this:—The clergyman, after having nearly finished his sermon, observed a great part of his congregation asleep, and said he thought he had better go over the whole sermon again, which he did. The next Sunday the people kept awake "on the first reading."

"I'll bet a sheep," said an old Meredith to his other half, "that our boy Otho is going crazy—for he is grinning at the plough, and he is grinning at the barn, and he is grinning at the table, and he is grinning to himself wherever he goes." "Poh," replied the old woman, "dont you know he got a love-letter this morning."

Elegant Extract. "What, sir, have my client did? Nothing, sir—nothing. But there stand the man what have did the mischief—Him it were, sir, that with all the ferocity of a blood-hound, seized a shingle and pursued his victim." [Forensic Reminiscences.

Rev. Sidney Smith's Last. On this witty clergyman's observing Lord Brougham's one-horse carriage, he remarked to a friend—alluding to the B surrounded by a coronet on the panel—"There goes a carriage with a B outside, and a *wasp* within."

"I've got a *bill* against you," as the woodpecker said to the apple-tree.